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Good

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Manufacturers of lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters
Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points
on the upper Yukon River. Goods shipped now can be stored in the
company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For fur-
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The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

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Chewing Tobacco

7s, 3s and 12s

For Prices Apply to

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National Wheat Flakes

FRESH and CRISP.

The only substitute for Rolled Oats.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd

THE KING OF ALL COFFEES

ASK FOR

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand

Coffee, in 1 or 2-lb. Tins. All Grocers Keep It.

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SHARKEY GOES ABROAD

Takes on Old Charley Mitchell and
Fat Purse From London
Club.

Wants Money More Than Ring
Honors and Rob Fitz-im-
mons Must Wait.

Their Negotiations Come to Abrupt
End and the Champion Takes
Up Jeffries.

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 9.—The chances for a meeting between Bob Fitzsimmons and Tom Sharkey in a 24 foot ring for the heavyweight championship of the world are rather remote. It was generally expected that they would be matched this evening for a limited round or a finish contest but after parleying for over an hour Martin Julian and Tom O'Rourke failed to agree on a date and the negotiations fell through. Julian immediately began to arrange a bout between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries and soon had the matter well in hand. Jeffries was represented by J. P. Eagan, who acted on behalf of William A. Brady, who is now in San Francisco. The meeting was attended by a large gathering of sporting men and newspaper reporters.

Julian arrived late in the afternoon from Detroit, but prior to his arrival, O'Rourke announced that he had signed Sharkey to meet Charley Mitchell of England for a purse of \$11,000, the bout to take place before the Bolingbroke club of London on May 29. Julian opened the proceedings by stating that he was ready to match Fitzsimmons against Sharkey and was anxious to have the contest take place as soon as possible before the club offering the largest purse. He stated that the conditions should be Marquis of Queensberry rules to govern, with the exception that there should be no hitting in clinches or breakaways. No bandages were to be worn by either contestant and the men should box 25 rounds if the contest occurred in this state; but if a club elsewhere could be found which would offer a large purse, and a finish fight could be arranged, then the principals would accept that offer.

O'Rourke agreed to all those proposals, but when Julian said the men should meet within eight weeks from the signing of the articles, O'Rourke objected. He said that Sharkey could not meet Fitzsimmons before November next. Julian then said he would extend the time until June.

"That is impossible, also," said O'Rourke, "as Sharkey will meet Mitchell in London on May 29."

"You had no right to make that match," was Julian's hot retort.

"Well, we are out for money," said O'Rourke, "and you would have taken the same offer if it came your way."

A war of words ensued, during which O'Rourke said: "Look here, Julian, I'll put up a forfeit of \$10,000 to bind Sharkey to meet your men in November, and you can make any matches you see fit for Fitzsimmons in the meantime."

"I know your reasons for not wanting to fight now," said Julian. "Well, I can tell you," replied O'Rourke, "I know Sharkey is improving while Fitzsimmons is standing still, and as your man has not fought in two years, I feel that Sharkey has a right to dictate terms and should get until November."

"My money has been up for a long time," remarked Julian, "and yours is only up for a couple of days."

More words followed. Julian made several references to the meeting of Fitz-

simmons and Sharkey in San Francisco, and finally said:

"I drop all negotiations with you and Sharkey and will take on Jeffries."

J. P. Eagan, representing Brady, stepped forward and said: "Jeffries will meet Fitzsimmons on the terms you have just stated, and I cannot cover your forfeit of \$2,500 until to-morrow morning." Julian assented and agreed to meet Eagan at the Union Square hotel to-night to sign the articles. It was mutually agreed that the clubs that wishes to bid for the contest should have two weeks to do so, and the bout will take place on June 6th.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Foot Guards Make Stiff Conditions for Thanksgiving—The Meeting of Parliament—Tea Standards.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The Governor-General's Foot Guards have sent out a circular to all corps to bring pressure on the government to fix Thanksgiving on a Monday in October, with three days of full moon.

The officials of parliament have been ordered to get everything in readiness for March 6, for the meeting which may be either on that day or the 16th. Sir Charles Tupper's grandson, son of Stewart Tupper, is head of his form at Harrow school.

Representatives of the Japanese tea traders were here to-day interviewing the minister of customs about tea standards.

RAILWAY MEN'S STEAL

Station Agent at Trail Held to Account for Fifteen Hundred Dollars.

His Assistant Took to Gambling With the Company's Funds and Involved the Agent.

Frantic Endeavors to Borrow From Friends Led to Discovery of Speculations.

Special To The Colonist.

Rossland, Feb. 9.—Trail was thrown into a fever of excitement by the announcement made yesterday that W. D. Brewster, station agent of the Columbia & Western railway, had been arrested on the previous day on the charge of embezzlement. The amount of the peculation is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,500. Mr. Brewster has been popular, and considerable surprise was therefore expressed that he should have gone astray.

Brewster's downfall is said to be largely attributable to J. H. Sinclair, the latter was in the office of the Canadian Pacific railway at Nelson, and a few months since was employed by Mr. Brewster to act as his assistant. Soon after the arrival of Sinclair in Trail it was noticed that he was a man of dissipated habits, and it was known that he frequented saloons and gambling houses. Sinclair was older than Brewster and seems to have exerted an evil influence over him.

The first step in the crime was made by Sinclair. About a month ago Sinclair received \$300 in payment for some freight. This he took without the knowledge of Brewster and lost in a gambling den. Sinclair confessed the theft of the \$300 to Brewster shortly after he lost the money, and the latter, with a desire to shield his friend and associate, endeavored to hide his guilt, and the presumption is that he sought to make up the loss made by Sinclair by taking further chances at the gambling table. It is known to a certainty that a number of other sums have since been extracted from the funds of the railway company, and that the total deficit will aggregate about \$1,500.

Brewster, when he saw that luck was going against him and his friend, began to drink heavily. This came to the attention of F. P. Gutelius, general superintendent of the Columbia & Western, and J. W. Kinball, the auditor, and Brewster was threatened with dismissal unless he abstained from drinking. This caused the two embezzlers to become frantic with fear that their peculations would be discovered. They made the most energetic efforts to raise funds with which to replace the sum that they had stolen. Their friends were appealed to for loans, but they were unable to raise the required sum. In fact, it was through their efforts in this direction that the fact that the money had been stolen came to the ears of Messrs. Gutelius and Kinball.

Sinclair was the first to realize that detection was certain, and he resolved to flee from the wrath to come and to leave Brewster to face the music. On Wednesday last he left Trail for Rossland, telling Brewster that his purpose in coming here was to endeavor to raise some money among friends to be used in making up their deficit. The presumption is that he fled across the line, as he has not been seen since. Before this Sinclair had sent his wife to Nelson, presumably to give color to the impression that he was to follow her, and that the officers of the law would, when the hue and cry was raised, first seek him in that city.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Cruelties to Chinese by White Boys
—Auger Man gets Four Years
for Burglary.

'Handsome Stone Church in Pros-
pect—A Vancouver Boy at
Manila.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 9.—Vancouver's Chinese auger thief, Lee On Youen, responsible for many burglaries cleverly executed in this city, confessed to Judge Bole this morning that he was guilty of all the crimes he was charged with. Youen was sent to the penitentiary for four years.

The news of the suicide of Arthur V. Lely at Victoria was quite a shock to many in Vancouver where the deceased was well known. One man who knew him intimately said he was a hot-headed, impulsive boy, and if he drank at all became very disheartened.

Mary Williams, a colored girl who recently arrived from Victoria, was in the police court to-day, at the request of the chief who demanded an explanation of how she came to possess \$1,000 worth of silk and satin finery. The police were searching the house of a crook called Hattie, on Dupont street, for stolen goods, when they came upon Mary Williams' worldly possessions. Her explanation was to the effect that a white miner in Victoria who had heaps of money gave her the entire wardrobe, about \$100 worth at a time. On this explanation she was discharged.

A year ago the C.P.R. reduced the rate on flour by 20 cents from Winnipeg to the Coast to enable Manitoba millers to compete with American shippers. The agreement expired January 1st. To-day the mills were notified that on and after the 15th the old rate would go into effect. Flour advanced here to-day 20 cents a barrel.

Tenders are being invited for the construction of a very handsome stone church to replace the church of Our Lady of the Rosary. It is said that the new edifice will be one of the most imposing ecclesiastic buildings in the province. Funds may not be in hand to complete more than the granite foundation this year, but the building will be finished next year. The structure, it is said, will cost \$70,000 while the new organ built in the church will cost an additional \$8,000.

A remarkable sale of seats took place in connection with the "What Happened to Jones" company. On Wednesday evening every seat in the house was sold for Friday's performance.

For January the inland revenue returns in Vancouver were \$21,563.

A kennel club was formed here last night. Dog fanciers are being invited to become members.

The Vancouver school attendance rolls for the month of February show an average of 2,339.

The school trustees have declined to accede to a request to sign a petition as a body, to the provincial government, asking for the establishment of schools for instruction in useful and applied science.

Owings to the non-interference of the police Vancouver's bad boys are having a high time with the Chinese. One poor Chinaman who ekes out a few cents a day peddling green groceries in an old baby carriage, was assaulted yesterday most shamelessly. While ten or twelve boys threw him down and pelted him with snowballs, another squad of urchins ran his push cart over the C.P.R. embankment. Yesterday on the occasion of the fire at Jim Lee's laundry on Seymour street the occupants seized their effects and went into the middle of the road, where they were mercilessly pelted with snow by boys to the amusement of the grown-up crowd. When the steamship Empress of China arrived at the wharf yesterday with 400 celestials aboard the Chinese were welcomed with a volley of snowballs. The treatment was resented by the Chinese, who threw other missiles at the crowd. One of the C.P.R. officials was struck and painfully hurt by an empty tomato tin.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Building and Loan Association held last night it was decided to appoint Messrs. Campbell, Kelly, Cudmore, and Dr. Carroll a committee to raise funds to test the legality of the course of this company, in a recent amalgamation.

The Victoria lady hockeysticks are to be entertained at the Hotel Badminton on Saturday evening.

Mr. G. Lattis-Mills, a wealthy English prospector who reached here from the North recently with frozen toes, has had all his toes but one amputated. As soon as he is able he will proceed North again.

W. Fagan, youngest son of Provincial Tax Collector Fagan, is with the American soldiers at Manila. A letter received yesterday by Mr. Fagan stated that he was connected with the American, a newspaper published in Manila.

Mr. Moore yesterday received a check for \$5,400 from insurance companies in payment of insurance risks on stock recently destroyed by fire.

U. S. ENORMOUS DEFICIT.

One Hundred and Fifty-nine Millions For Present Year—Nicaragua Canal Bill Must Wait.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee of the house, in the course of the general debate on the sundry civil service bill to-day, sounded a note of warning against extravagant appropriations, and practically served notice that neither the ship subsidy bill nor the Nicaragua bill could be passed at this session. Although he specifically disclaimed speaking for any one but himself, the statements he made coming from the chairman of the appropriations committee, caused great interest.

Mr. Cannon made a general statement of revenue and expenditure for the present fiscal year, increasing Secretary Gage's estimate of the deficiency in the revenue from \$112,000,000 to \$159,000,000, exclusive of the \$20,000,000 to be paid to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris. Mr. Cannon, in an-

suring a question, said that there would be no reduction in the war taxation for at least two years.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

London Shipping Interests Pressing for Guarantee of Neutrality.

London, Feb. 9.—The president of the chamber of shipping, at the annual meeting of that body, referred to the excellent relations between Great Britain and America but said there were certain questions which must be faced, for instance that of the neutrality of the Nicaragua canal. He trusted that the foreign office would not agree to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty unless the neutrality of the canal and non-preferential rates were guaranteed.

A GROWING FORTUNE.

Klondiker's Marriage in London the Occasion for a Staggering Estimate.

London, Feb. 9.—Mr. Alex. McDonald of Dawson City, Canada, known as the "Gold King of the Klondike," and reported to be worth from twenty-five to thirty million pounds, was married to Miss Margaret Chisholm, daughter of the superintendent of the Thames water police.

FLOUTING THE GERMANS.

Austrian Emperor Seeks to Drive Eight Million from His Territories.

Hanover, Feb. 9.—The Hanover Courier prints a remarkable article in which it says Emperor Francis Joseph had planned a coup d'état against the Austrian Germans which was prevented by the death of the Empress, but the Emperor still intends to extirpate or Slavify the eight million German residents in Austria.

MINISTER HUME'S CONTEST.

Mr. Bostock's Metallic Influence and Mr. Bodwell's Silvery Eloquence Join in His Behalf.

Nelson, Feb. 9.—Mr. Hume is working hard, but not making much headway. It is believed to-day that Mr. Bostock is putting forth every effort in his own peculiar way to help him. There will be a meeting to-night, at which Messrs. Hume and Bodwell are announced to speak.

SHIVERS IN THE EAST.

Coldest in Many Years the Report From New York to Minnesota.

Chicago Temperature Lowest on Record—Loss of Cattle in Missouri.

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 9.—New Yorkers experienced the coldest weather in years to-day. At Brooklyn bridge this morning the thermometer registered 7 below. This, however, is the coldest spot in the city. It averaged from 2 to 4 below zero throughout the city this morning. About the suburbs of New York the cold was very much more severe than in the city, and stories of destitution and hardship are told in abundance. Fully a score of people were taken to various hospitals badly frost-bitten.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The thermometers in this city registered 12 below zero to-day. The weather office predicts much lower temperature for to-night and to-morrow.

Joseph Vogel, 52 years old, was found frozen to death on the sidewalk near his home early this morning. The police say he had been drinking.

Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The worst snow and wind storm of the season is raging in the lower Mohawk valley to-night. Twelve inches of light snow fell last night, and a fierce gale that began to blow early this evening is blowing in great drifts. Trains on the Central, Hudson, West Shore, and Delaware & Hudson are all late, and the trolley line experienced great difficulty in keeping going in the suburbs.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 9.—The severest wave of the season covered Florida last night and to-day. In the northern part of the orange belt the range of the mercury was from 26 to 34 degrees. Only the young spring growth on the orange trees was injured. Trucers suffered some loss on beans, lettuce, tomatoes and strawberries.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—Not since 1872 has Chicago experienced such intense cold as that which prevailed to-day. The lowest notch touched since the establishment of the weather bureau in this city was 23 below. At 11 o'clock it was 19 below, and when the weather office closed the officials predicted that by the morning the mercury would reach 25 below and the record will be broken.

Milwaukee, Feb. 9.—The minimum temperature in this city was 22½ degrees below zero and the maximum 14. To-night the mercury is around the 26 mark. Two of the largest schools in the city were closed to-day on account of cold.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 9.—Zero weather prevails over the state. Throughout the south-west heavy losses of cattle on the ranges is feared. All points in Kansas show temperatures below zero ranging from 5 below at Wichita to 22 below at Atchison. Still colder weather is reported at Missouri. It was 30 below at Hopkins, 23 below at St. Joseph and 20 below at Sedalia.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 8.—The worst of the almost unprecedented weather, it is feared, is yet to come. The intense cold continued all day, being more severe because of a sharp northwest wind. The highest the mercury reached during the day was 18 below. At 7 o'clock it was 22 below and falling.

St. Paul, Feb. 9.—Seven years ago the government thermometer in this city registered 33 below zero, which has been the lowest for February ever known here until to-day, when it was again officially 23 below. At 7 o'clock to-night it was 20 below.

Denver, Feb. 8.—A snow storm raging in the mountains again tied up all the Colorado railway lines to the west to-day.

Two hundred years ago the Irish made salves of sorrel and beet, mixed with vinegar, beer and sugar, using no oil, salt or mustard.

London, Feb. 9.—William Laird, of the famous ship-building firm of Laird Bros. at Birkenhead, is dead.

London, Feb. 9.—Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode, head of the famous firm of Eyre & Spottiswoode, parliamentary and general printers, died to-day.

MANILA QUIET AGAIN

Iloilo the Scene of Next Conflict—Landing of Miller's Troops Looked For.

Spanish Prisoners Being Rapidly Embarked for Home—The American Casualties.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 9.—All that General Otis had to report to the war department to-day related to the casualties that occurred thus far among American troops as the result of the actions since Saturday night. Matters in Luzon are now in a state of temporary quiet apparently, and one of the officials who knows as well as any one what is going on said this afternoon that he did not expect to hear of important developments in the Philippines for the next four or five days. Secretary Alger repeated his statement made yesterday to the effect that he had sent no instructions to Gen. Otis and in answer to an inquiry as to the projected movements towards a landing at Iloilo, added that if Gen. Miller had been ordered to make a landing the order must have been given by Gen. Otis, for it had not gone from the war department. The impression prevails, however, that this movement is already under way if not already executed.

Admiral Dewey was heard from this morning to the effect that he had found it necessary to clear out all armed insurgents at a little village which commanded the land approaches to his naval station at Cavite. The action was thoroughly approved at the navy department. His dispatch read: "After continued interference and intimidation of our workmen, I ordered the armed insurgents to leave San Roque by 9 this morning. They left during the night, a few remaining, who burned the village this morning. It is now occupied by our troops. All quiet."

Washington, Feb. 9.—Probably within 48 hours General Miller will have begun the attempt to occupy Iloilo on the island of Panay. No special orders on this score have been sent to him since the battle of Saturday and Sunday, nor has he been heard from directly respecting that matter but it was his known intention to make this important movement as soon as he felt that conditions warranted it and statements contained in the press reports from Manila convince the officials here that General Otis has at last authorized the landing.

AMERICAN LOSSES.

Washington, Feb. 9.—A telegram from General Otis says: "The total casualties resulting from all engagements since the evening of February 4th aggregate 208, as follows: Killed, three officers and 56 enlisted men; wounded, eight officers, 199 enlisted men; missing, two enlisted men."

ROOM FOR NEW PRISONERS.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The repatriation of Spanish troops in the Philippines is now prosecuted with energy. General Otis has notified the department that he had in Manila recently 5,600 prisoners to return to Spain. Of these 2,000 have already been shipped and of the remaining 3,600 he proposes to ship 120 officers and 1,800 men on two of the Spanish transportation company's steamers now at Manila. It is expected that these vessels will start about the 11th.

CUBANS TRACTABLE.

London, Feb. 9.—The Havana correspondent of the Times says that General Maximino Gomez has agreed to refer to the Cuban assembly at Mariana to return to Spain. Of these 2,000 have already been shipped and of the remaining 3,600 he proposes to ship 120 officers and 1,800 men on two of the Spanish transportation company's steamers now at Manila. It is expected that these vessels will start about the 11th.

PORTO RICAN COMPLAINT.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Feb. 9.—Governor-General Rios has appointed Francois Acuña, independent Liberal, now attorney of the supreme court, to be secretary of state. Dr. Coll, Liberal, has been appointed secretary of finance, and Frederico Degetau, Liberal, secretary of the interior. The Liberals are dissatisfied with General Henry's change of policy.

Munoz Rivers announces his intention of going to Washington soon in order to "secure relief from oppressive militarism" which he says "will estrange the Porto Ricans from the United States."

PYRAMID HARBOR THE PORT.

The Suggested Agreement in Settlement of Canada's Claims on Lynn Canal.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—There is nothing improbable in the report from Washington that the United States will concede to Canada a port on the Lynn Canal, but it is not likely the concession has any direct bearing on the settlement of the Atlantic fishery question. When the commission met the members were far apart on the Alaskan boundary question, the United States claiming that the 30-mile belt should follow the sinuosities of the coast and be measured back from the headwaters of the indentations, while Canada contended that the line should follow the Coast range of mountains and the intersection of the indentations on Lynn Canal near the mouth. A suggested compromise between the divergent points, which would pave the way to a settlement, was the concession of a portion of Lynn Canal and of a strip of territory through Alaska, to guarantee Canada free access to the Yukon.

Pyramid harbor will be conceded because they think it will injure United States trade, should remember that while the White Pass railway from Skagway traverses only 35 miles of their territory, it must be extended over 300 miles into Canadian territory before being available for their trade in the Yukon.

If their faces against any concession to Canada, they must not expect Canada to concede facilities for United States commerce. The cession of an Alaskan harbor to Canada will be regarded as part compensation for the surrender of their right to catch seals, the money payment being merely compensation to those engaged in the industry.

ROLAND HAS A FIRE.

Winnipeg, Feb. 9.—A serious fire visited the town of Roland, Man., at 7 this evening. The cause was a gasoline explosion in a store. The merchants burned out are Joe Birch & Sons, C. W. Johns, Lawrie & Co., Higgins, Webster, Mrs. Brooks, and many others.

THE BONSPIEL.

Winnipeg, Feb. 9.—Flavelle of Lindsay won two good games in the Winnipeg bisonspiel to-day, defeating Brown of Minnedosa 16 to 2, and Patton of Winnipeg 11 to 9. Both games were in the Royal Caledonia event. The visiting curlers, 400 in number, were entertained at the opera house to-night.

THE DEATH RECORD.

Prominent Merchant of Montreal—Gas Stove Kills Domestic—Shipbuilder and Publisher.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—D. S. Marie, a farmer of Laprairie, drove into a hole in the ice near the Victoria bridge and was drowned along with his team.

Adolph Roy is dead in Paris, France.

He was a prominent merchant here.

The White Pass railway, when ex-

tended to the navigable waters in Yukon will doubtless be the most direct route, but Canada must have direct access under her own control in the event of emergency.

Private letters received here indicate that the Canadian commissioners will not return for some time, which means no session of parliament before April.

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FIREMAN'S FATAL FALL.

Slipped From Icy Ladder at Million Dollar Fire and Fractured His Skull.

New York, Feb. 9.—A fire which started in the bag factory of Walter & Bell at 1 and 3 Front street, spread throughout the block. Five alarms were turned in, and a large force of engines and fire trucks were soon at the scene.

Bernard C. Blair, fireman of the fire boat Robert A. Van Wyck, at work on the third story of the storage warehouses soon after the fire began, was overcome by smoke. Fireman Summersley went up a ladder to get Blair down. He found him lying on the floor and carried him to a window. Blair partly recovered and tried to help himself down the ladder. The ladder was contorted with ice and Blair slipped and landed on his head on the street, and his skull was fractured.

The total loss is variously estimated at from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000.

TORONTO CADETS' TRIP.

Tampa, Fla., Feb

ANOTHER CHINA SHIP.

Closely Following the Empress of China the Glenogle Arrived Last Evening.

Mules Coming for Identification—Steamer Danube Leaves for the North.

The steamship Glenogle of the N.P.S.S. Co. arrived at the quarantine station at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, 15 days from Yokohama, having been detained about 18 hours in the Straits by thick fog. The voyage from Yokohama was without anything of especial interest, but during her passage through the inland sea of Japan the Glenogle ran down a Japanese junk. The crew of the junk, four in number, were rescued by the big liner, and beyond the loss of the junk all escaped uninjured with the exception of one man who sustained a broken leg. The Glenogle brought the following saloon passengers: Mrs. and Miss Parson and Mr. H. E. Walharke for Victoria, Mrs. Dobereke and Messrs. Joseph Blasius and J. McCaffert for Tacoma. Mrs. and Miss Parson are returning to their home at Golden, B.C., from Manila, which, owing to the present disturbed condition of affairs, they were only too glad to leave. Mr. Walharke is returning from a business trip to the Orient. Mrs. Dobereke is returning to her home at Dayton, Ohio, from Manila, she being in the United States civil service, and Messrs. Blasius and McCaffert (from Hongkong) are en route to Tacoma and San Francisco respectively. Besides the above saloon passengers, the Glenogle brought 200 Asiatic passengers, about half of whom are destined to Canada, and others are for United States points. The Glenogle's cargo was considerably larger than usual and includes a very large amount of Chinese goods and a valuable shipment of silk. The steamer docked at 5 o'clock last evening and will leave for Tacoma some time today.

CHINA'S LUMBER WANTS.

British Columbia exporters of lumber will be interested in the following paragraph from the Japan Times: "During the next five years commencing from 1899 the sleepers for the use of the great Siberian railway are to be supplied from Hokkaido. By the terms of the agreement 4,000,000 pieces in all are to be sent during that period, at the rate of \$00,000 pieces a year, the price being one yen each. The Yomiuri states that next year's shipments will include 500,000 instead of the 800,000 pieces, as it has proved too difficult to procure the promised supply during the year. Similar orders may in the near future be expected from China, where railway construction is now being actively pushed in the interests of various powers."

GREATER ACCOMMODATION.

Where ever possible the C.P.N. Company are still adding to the passenger accommodation on their Northern steamers the most recent instance of this being found on the Danube which sailed for Alaskan ports last evening. Since last arriving the fo'c'sle of the steamer has been partitioned off aney and bunks with canvas mattresses for thirty-six second class passengers have been erected. The compartment is provided with electric light and steam heat and on either side of the ship a row of port holes extended. The canvas mattresses are something new on the water front and the convenience with which they can be rolled up and taken out and cleaned makes them a vast improvement over those formerly in use. A large general cargo was shipped on the Danube and among others she carried the following passengers. For Skagway—J. E. Scartet, G. Vaughan, W. Donnelley, H. G. Miles, G. O. Geiger, Major Wilson. For Wrangell—C. Kerwin, J. Hyland. For Port Simpson—A. C. Murray, Capt. Boomer, C. French and R. Cunningham.

A SPECIAL CALL.

Contrary to her new schedule, the City of Seattle will call at Victoria on her way North next trip. This is occasioned by a shipment of 80 head of mules coming to Victoria for identification by the customs here. The mules were worked last season in the vicinity of Lake Bennett and were taken to Seattle for the winter. They are now returning to the field of their labors and in order to re-enter Canadian territory without paying duty they must be identified by the Canadian customs. This will be done on the outer wharf Sunday morning at 4 o'clock and then the mules will be entitled to enter free of duty as "returned Canadian goods."

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Alpha has been launched from the Esquimalt marine railway and is again on the upper harbor where she will complete her preparations for the Northern business.

A mutual agreement has been arrived at between each of the three trans-Pacific lines to make a slight advance on freight rates.

The San Francisco Chronicle is publishing a series of articles to the effect that some of the men lost from Victoria and San Francisco sealing schooners off the Russian coast a few years ago are in Siberian prisons. The stories are not credited here.

The steamer City of Kingston last evening brought from the Sound 100 tons of hay for shipment to Honolulu by the Aorangi.

Owing to the delay of the European mails due to the heavy storms on the Atlantic, the Canadian-Australian liner Aorangi will not sail until Saturday. She will take nearly 2,000 tons of freight from Vancouver, most of which is said to be made up of agricultural implements, in competition with the meteorological office report.

A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.
Remains of the Late Gunner C. Whittington Laid at Rest With Military Honors.

The remains of Gunner Charles Whittington, of No. 3 Company, First battalion, were yesterday laid at rest with military honors. There was a large number in attendance. The funeral left the family residence, 124 North Pender street, at 2:30 o'clock, a stoppage for service being made at the little Methodist church almost opposite on the same street. Rev. J. C. Speer, of the Metropolitan church, officiated.

Leaving the church for the grave, the hearse was preceded by the battalion band and a firing squad under the command of Sergt. Hollyer. At the grave the usual salutes were fired, and the coffin, when lowered, was completely covered by floral offerings.

The death of the deceased is greatly lamented by all his comrades in No. 3 Company, and in fact by the whole battalion, he though being only 17 years of age, having won special honors at the last prize shooting competition.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

Appointments and Other Matters of Public Interest Published Yesterday.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, according to a notice in the current issue of the Gazette, has been pleased to appoint Edward Mallandaine, of Creston, West Kootenay, to be a coroner for British Columbia; John S. Morrison, Vancouver, to be a notary public for British Columbia; Campbell W. Sawers, of Vancouver, to be a notary public for British Columbia.

It cost Mr. Neill \$39 to secure his re-election to the legislature from Alberni. C. M. Tanner, tea merchant, of Vancouver, has assigned to Alfred D. Hosack; and G. W. McAliffe, tailor, of Rossland, has assigned to W. J. White-side.

Notice is given of the incorporation of two new Victoria companies—the Northern Lakes & Rivers Navigation Company, with capital of \$50,000; and the Atlin Placers, Limited, the capitalization of which is also \$50,000. The Atlin Lake Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with head office at Vancouver and a capitalization of \$50,000. The Acme Gold Mining Company is registered as an extra-provincial company, with head office at Spokane and a capitalization of \$600,000. The head office for the province is in Greenwood, with J. C. Haas, miner, as attorney.

W. S. Craig and Thomas M. Craig, carrying on business as blacksmiths at Nanaimo, have dissolved partnership. W. S. Craig will continue the business.

The official title of the sheriff having jurisdiction within the Slocan, Nelson and Rossland ridings of West Kootenay and the south riding of the East Kootenay district will hereafter be "Sheriff of South Kootenay."

William Y. Williams, mine superintendent, of Rossland (not empowered to issue or transfer stocks), has been appointed attorney for the Big Three Gold Mining Company, in place of W. T. McDonald, of Rossland; the head office of the Galena Mines, Limited, is now situated at Silverton, and Ewen F. Floyd has been appointed attorney for the company, instead of Percy W. Evans, of Vancouver; the Lodestar Gold Mining & Development Company, Limited, Liability, on March 15 will remove its head office from Rossland to Kaslo.

At a special meeting of the Ethel Group Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, to be held at Rossland on March 15, the question of disposing of the assets and franchises of the company will be considered.

Postponed for a week.—The golf tournament which was to have been held at the Oak Bay Links on Saturday, on the invitation of Messrs. Burton and Penberth, has been postponed for a week.

For la grippe there is no treatment to be compared to the combined use of Dr. Chase's Catarrah Cure and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. While the former cures the affection and prevents pneumonia; 25 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers.

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

A TON OF COAL.

As a sample of demagogic legislation the bill providing that all coal shall be weighed before being screened will easily deserve a first place. It is a measure in the interest of no one, except the man who tries to befool the working man. As matters have stood heretofore, coal was weighed before being screened at Wellington and Nanaimo and after being screened at Union. At the last named mines, as the coal was cleaned when weighed, a ton consisted of 20 hundred-weight, that is, the coal mine company paid the miner exactly for what merchantable coal he took out of the mine. At Wellington, the ton was 21 hundred-weight, that is, the mine had a margin of one hundredweight to cover waste. At Nanaimo the ton was 24 hundredweight, that is, the mine had a margin of four hundredweight. Under the government bill as it passed the committee, after an amendment by Col. Baker as to the weight of a ton, which is fixed at 2,240 pounds, all coal must be weighed before being screened. As the legislature does not pretend to say how much a miner shall be paid per ton, it follows as a matter of course that the mine owners can regulate the matter so that their coal will not cost them any more under the new arrangement than before. Whether they will do so or not is a matter for the future to decide; but if the Nanaimo people have to pay as much for 2,240 pounds of unscreened coal as they used to pay for 2,608 pounds, they will only be human if they try to arrange the matter otherwise. From the standpoint of the public, the mine owner and the miner, the plan of weighing the coal after it has been screened is the better.

If the miner were only paid for his merchantable coal, his effort would naturally be to get out as little waste as possible. Under the new arrangement, as everything that comes out of the pit's mouth is to be weighed, it matters little to him of what it consists. So that he can get something down that will be weighed it is all the same to him. Therefore he may be careless as to how he mines. He may use more powder, and the more powder there is used in a mine the more dangerous working in it becomes. He will have no incentive to avoid smashing the coal into dust, whereby there will be loss to the mine owner and to the public, for it is certainly in the public interest that the coal in our mines should not be wasted. The mine owner receives dirty coal, and it will not be in accordance with human nature if the coal marketed is not quite as clean as customers have been accustomed to get it. If the mine has to pay for dirt and screenings, there may not unnaturally arise a disposition to see that somebody else pays for them, and that somebody in the public. If it were possible to discover any way in which the miner would be benefited by the new rule, there might be some excuse for the measure; but as it is not in the public interest, as it is opposed to the interest of the mine owner and as it serves the miner no good purpose, but is calculated to increase the risk of his occupation, the bill is one that ought not to have been introduced, or having been introduced, ought never to have been passed.

A DICTATORSHIP.

Mr. R. W. Jamieson, M. P., has been talking politics in Winnipeg, and he takes the position that Canada is under a virtual dictatorship. He says the system owes its introduction to Sir John Macdonald and is being intensified. He pleads for greater independence within the political parties. This last is in line with the position taken yesterday by the Colonist in discussing the influence of the caucus, and as was then pointed out, the remedy seems to lie in a better understanding of the principles of responsible parliamentary government. We do not feel able to agree with Mr. Jamieson in what he says about dictatorship as a feature of our political system. It may be very true that what Sir John Mac-

donald said was usually accepted by his party without question, but Sir John was always careful to keep closely in touch with public sentiment, and the secret of his great success lay in that fact. He was a trusted leader, not a dictator. Even his political opponents felt the country to be safe in his hands. They might differ with him as to details of policy, but they never questioned his sterling patriotism. His own party followed him implicitly, but only because his trustworthiness as a guide had been demonstrated on many occasions. Surely no one will claim for a moment that any one stands in the position of a dictator towards the Conservative party to-day. So far as the Liberal party goes, it would be ludicrous to call Sir Wilfrid Laurier a dictator. One feature of Liberal party politics does possess the worst elements of a dictatorship, and it is the introduction of the system of "boss rule." Boss rule is the first step towards dictatorship within the party. It is un-British and is calculated to lead to serious abuses in the matter of patronage. Its effect upon the general policy of the country lies in the fact that it is likely to lead to a compromise on the basis that if local bosses are permitted to command itself to every person, and as there is no minimum limit upon the amount of the subscriptions no one can plead poverty as an excuse for not contributing. The subscription paper is at the Bank of Montreal, and Colonist readers, when they go down town this morning, ought to drop into that institution and leave their contributions to the fund. When the lists are closed the amounts contributed by all the different cities will be published, and Victorians will not feel pleased if their city does not occupy an honorable place in the list. Doubtless it is simply inadvertence which has led to the slowness of payment of, and this retardation will be likely to have the desired effect of stimulating interest in the movement.

GASPE.

The world is constantly learning something new about Canada, and it is usually news as well to the majority of Canadians. The peninsula of Gaspe, which lies between the St. Lawrence river and the Bay Chaleurs, has hitherto been regarded as of very little moment. It was known to contain considerable fertile land, but severe winters and uncertain summers make its value from an agricultural standpoint of no very great importance to the Dominion. There is good fishing off the coast and on its rivers. The interior has long been a favorite resort for sportsmen. There is likely to be a new departure for this corner of Canada. For half a century it has been known that deposits of valuable oil lay below the surface of a portion of Gaspe, and during the last few years an English company has been engaged in prospecting and development. Fully £400,000 have been spent, and the company have acquired 100 square miles of oil-bearing land, and have 32 wells already flowing. They have purchased excellent terminal facilities on Gaspé Bay, where they have spent £30,000 on wharves and warehouses, and are prepared to construct a pipe line from the wells to the bay. The oil is of very high quality, and as the Pennsylvania supply is getting short, the district is certain to play a very important part in the industrial world. Naturally the Standard Oil Company is trying to acquire control of the property, but the deal, as far as it has been developed, is based upon the exploitation of the new field to its utmost capacity.

THE PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

The Winnipeg Free Press prints a letter from a special correspondent, whose initials are W. S. C., dealing with that portion of the Peace river country lying within British Columbia. The area covered by the letter lies between Fort St. John, on the Peace river, and Fort Sylvestre, on the Dease river. As the distance between these points is upwards of 350 miles in an air line, it goes without saying that the observations of a single season can only be superficial. W. S. C. fully recognizes this, and he makes no attempt at ex cathedra utterances. From the standpoint of the farmer and stock-raiser, he has seen and heard enough to lead him to very favorable conclusions. He declares the region to be admirably adapted to wheat and cattle-raising, and describes the winters as more favorable than those of Manitoba and Ontario.

Speaking of minerals, the writer declines to commit himself to more than the general statement that the indications are very promising, and he anticipates discoveries of very gratifying deposits of silver and copper, as well as of gold. On the whole the report, which is studiously moderate throughout, is calculated to inspire the most hopeful anticipations of our future of this portion of our great province.

If Skagway were given to Canada, it would become naturally a part of British Columbia. If Pyramid Harbor is the concession, it will be included in the Northwest Territory and British Columbia will have nothing to say about it. The suggestion that the concession is to be exchanged for pelagic sealing is a jug-handled sort of proposition. We had an unquestioned right to pelagic sealing. We have at least as good a claim to the whole of Lynn Canal as the United States. We are to abandon sealing and give up all claim to the greater part of Lynn Canal in consideration of being permitted to keep the remainder, and the part we are to keep it of no use at all as an entrepot into Northern British Columbia. It is to be hoped for the credit of Canadian diplomacy that there is something yet to be told about the boundary question. A surrender of miles of territory to which British Columbia has as good a claim, and we hold a better one than the United States, in exchange for a piece of territory that will not be in British Columbia, and ought to be ours anyway, is a bad enough bargain from the British Columbia standpoint without the right to pelagic sealing being thrown in.

The general opinion among the Eastern papers is that there will be no interference on the part of the Dominion government with the Placer Mines act.

The revenue is increasing at a rapid rate, but the expenditure also grows apace. We are not objecting to an increased outlay when the country can stand it, as it doubtless can now. But there is a very strong flavor of inconsistency in the boasting of a party over those things, when it got into power by promising a reduction of taxation and economy all round. The \$25,465,000 collected during the last seven months is so much money taken out of the pockets of the people. It is \$4,219,000 more than was paid by the people in the same period last year. The increase in the revenue is, in one sense, gratifying; because it indicates a very active state of trade. The people must be buying more goods which pay duties or excise. On the face of the case this is satisfactory. But if there is anything in Liberal professions out of office, the news of this increase ought to have been accompanied by the announcement that the taxes of the people would be reduced as soon as parliament assembled.

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Subscriptions are coming in very slowly for the Gordon Memorial College. This ought not to be the case. The object of the memorial is one that ought to command itself to every person, and as there is no minimum limit upon the amount of the subscriptions no one can plead poverty as an excuse for not contributing. The subscription paper is at the Bank of Montreal, and Colonist readers, when they go down town this morning, ought to drop into that institution and leave their contributions to the fund. When the lists are closed the amounts contributed by all the different cities will be published, and Victorians will not feel pleased if their city does not occupy an honorable place in the list. Doubtless it is simply inadvertence which has led to the slowness of payment of, and this retardation will be likely to have the desired effect of stimulating interest in the movement.

The Times promises wonderful disclosures when the whole story of the Turner dismissal has been told. Whose fault is it that the story has not been told? The Colonist ran the last campaign chiefly on the ground that it had not been told, and that it was Premier Semlin's duty to tell the whole story to the house and assume responsibility for the Lieutenant-Governor's action. Let the truth be told, and be told at once. Let the people who are constitutionally responsible for the dismissal accept that responsibility like men. This is the position of the Colonist on this question, and it cannot be successfully attacked.

People who are familiar with Seattle will be interested to know that a proposition is on foot there, with excellent prospects of success, to remove all saloons from First, Second and Third avenues, between Pike street and Yesler way. This space includes thirty blocks in the very heart of the business district. As under existing conditions no licenses are granted for saloons further back than Third avenue, the change would mean that the whole centre of the city, from the sea front to Lake Washington, would be without a saloon.

An English novelist defends himself for using "he's" for "he has" and similar colloquialisms. His point is that a writer, in giving dialogues, ought to make his characters talk as they would in actual life. His letter to the London Star on the subject is written in colloquial English, and although he objects to the use of colloquial expressions in ordinary prose writing, the letter makes one wish that it was considered correct to write just as people talk.

The Vancouver World looks upon the entrance of Hon. John Costigan into New Brunswick local politics in support of the Emerson government as a departure from the Conservative party. We do not think it is open to that construction. Mr. Costigan was always friendly to the New Brunswick government during the premiership of Mr. Blair. In actually extending his support to Mr. Blair's successor he is wholly consistent with the position he has always taken.

The despatches announce that it is probable that Pyramid Harbor and a strip of country to the 60th parallel will be conceded to Canada, in the settlement of the Alaskan boundary. Pyramid Harbor is on the west side of Lynn Canal. The Chilcotin river flows into it. It is the starting point of the Dalton trail. Valuable discoveries of gold have recently been reported from the Chilcotin and its tributaries.

The Times says that the Colonist complained that the Queen's Counsel bill is intended to make the Attorney-General the head of the bar. The Colonist said nothing of the kind. A Vancouver lawyer expressed that idea in an interview, or rather explained that Mr. Martin, a new comer, would take precedence over all members of the bar except Mr. Eberts, for all time to come.

The rector of St. John's church, St. John, N. B., who has seen the Doukhobors, has preached a sermon in which he praises them in the warmest way. He says they are clean, well-to-do, industrious, self-restrained—in fact a representation of the cardinal virtues found in Russia.

The second letter of "Enquirer" re-

garding the population of the United States is withheld until the specific facts can be ascertained. We will endeavor to print it to-morrow.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver complaints. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

ANOTHER SHIPPING CAMP.
Eric Already Ranking Next to Rossland and Slocan.

Eric, B. C., is situated on the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, about 28 miles south of Nelson and 11 miles south of Ymir, B. C. The different camps tributary to Eric are located on the north fork of Salmon river and principally on the range of mountains between the north fork and the main Salmon rivers.

The area of the country behind Eric is very large, being 20 miles north and south, and about 10 miles east and west. Throughout this entire district mineral is found in abundance, and many claims have good showings of ore.

The camp was struck in 1895 by R. W. Craig and John Empy, and since that time steady development has been carried on by the prospectors and what few companies have come in.

The formation of the camp is diorite. In some parts are immense dykes of porphyry running in northeasterly and southwesterly direction cutting the diorite which is the older rock. Along these dykes mineral may be found almost anywhere and frequently carrying good values.

The ore is a copper-iron sulphide with a quartz gangue making a first-class concentrating ore. Frequently galena is found on the surface but in all instances where any work has been done the galena is replaced by the above-mentioned stronger ore at a very little depth.

Although hardly known to the outside world Eric is to-day the greatest shipper in West Kootenay except Rossland and the Stoen.

There are two steady shippers here. They

are the Second Relief and Arlington mines.

The Second Relief is owned and worked by the Finch & Campbell syndicate of Spokane with R. K. Nell as manager.

It is 12 miles north of Eric, with a first-class

wagon road up to it. They have shipped

eight carloads of first-class ore to the

Northport smelter. Returns from five car-

loads gave them the excellent values of

\$75 per ton, a total of \$7,500. The other

three carloads are of the same grade, but

have not yet been heard from. Five teams

are hauling out at present, bringing down

about a carload per day. The mine has

been under-taxed for development for 15

months, and has to-day 1,500 feet of work

done on the lead, and 500 feet of cross-tunnels.

There are 60,000 tons of ore blocked out in

the mine which will average all through

\$25 per ton, making the grand total of \$1,

500,000 in sight. The best showing in this

mine is the lower tunnel, being 4 feet in

width and averaging \$30 per ton. The com-

pany intend putting up a 100-ton mill and

installing a 10-drill compressor in the fol-

lowing summer. The ore is a fine concen-

trating ore, concentrating 5 to 1.

The Arlington mine is owned by the

Pewsey Syndicate, with M. A. Bucke, of

Kasco as manager. It is situated about

three miles north of Eric. This property is

developed by a 7x8 shaft, which is down

300 feet. The property is equipped with a

holding plant pumps, etc., with a fine

smashhouse, boarding and lodging houses

and other buildings. The ore body is very

regular, and is about 4 feet in width and

similar in character and composition to

that of the Second Relief, but carrying a

large per cent. of copper. There has been

four carloads shipped from this mine, but

as the smelter returns have never been

given out it is impossible to say what

values were received from the ore. It is

safe, however, to say the returns were

satisfactory, as the company is making

preparations to ship steadily as long as

the snow lasts. This property will be

equipped with mill in the following

summer.

Eric can therefore boast of two paying

mines. And along with our mineral wealth

we have everything that is necessary to

carry on the development and working of

mines.

The water power furnished by the North

Fork is almost inexhaustible and that

of all kinds is abundant. Fine clay for

brick to

For Cash - - At Half Price

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B. WILLIAMS & CO., Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters.
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AT LOWEST RATES.
HEISTERMAN & CO....
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THE LOCAL NEWS.

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Look for the blue label.
Boycott non-union cigars.
Drink Blue Ribbon Tea.
Smoke union-made cigars.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.
Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.
Smoke Capstan-cool and comforting.
Smoke Capstan-cool and comforting.
Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.
McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's.
If you have beauty
I will take it.
If you have none
I will make one.
Savannah, Photo.

Weiler Bros. have a fine display of Iron Bedsteads, enamelled in white, pink or light blue.

Art Squares in almost every grade and in all the regular stock sizes at Weiler Bros.

Hotelkeepers, saloonkeepers and others will find at Weiler Bros.' the best stock of Glassware, Crockery, etc., in B. C.

We are offering extra values in Scotch Tweed Suits. For prices see window, Creighton & Co., 18 Broad street.

Propose Organizing.—The young people of the Centennial Methodist church will meet shortly to organize a literary and debating society.

Oats, Not Flour.—The costume worn by Mr. Bullen at the charity ball was made of Brackman & Ker's celebrated oats sacks, not Ogilvie's sacks.

Charged With Fraud.—Richard Wrathall will appear in the police court this morning to answer a charge laid by R. W. Holmes, charging him with obtaining money under false pretences. According to the complainant, the accused collected from the butcher money that was coming to complainant, by stating that he owned an interest in a cow that had been sold to the butcher by Holmes, and was therefore entitled to some of the money.

Three Candidates.—Both Moses McGregor and P. C. MacGregor as well as Mr. A. J. Weaver Bridgman have announced themselves as candidates for the vacancy for Centre Ward in the city council. The first named served a term as alderman for North Ward, and P. C. MacGregor represented Central Ward in the council last year. Mr. Bridgman is a well known financial agent and was a candidate in the North ward at the last municipal election.

A Midnight Bell.—That very delightful comedian, Mr. L. R. Stockwell, announced that he will appear at Victoria theatre Monday night in Charles Hoyt's greatest success, "A Midnight Bell."

Mr. Stockwell is known and recognized from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an actor of eminence in his own peculiar lines, and he is an immense favorite with his audiences. His quaint, dry unforced humor never fails to amuse, and his visits are eagerly looked forward to. "A Midnight Bell" has done more for Mr. Hoyt's reputation than anything he has written. It is a charming rural idyl, in which the comedy element is conspicuous, but not unnecessarily obtruded. Mr. Stockwell's performances of Deacon Lemuel Tidd has done a great deal towards making the play such an enormous success, and Mr. Hoyt has cheerfully and gratefully acknowledged his obligation to him. Mr. Stockwell will be supported by a very strong cast, and will use the scenery and effects of the metropolitan production.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure: 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.



Women as well as men admire a beautiful complexion, and this season there is little to be affected by the inclemency of weather. For that disagreeable roughness or soreness, as well as a protective from the elements, we have a preparation which meets all requirements. It is quite free from greasiness or stickiness, and imparts to the skin a delightful velvety softness. An excellent application after shaving.

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In compounding
physicians' prescriptions.
Hall & Co., Dispensing
Chemists,
Clarence Bldg.
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

JURY COULDN'T AGREE

Work of Court and Counsel in
the Nichol Libel Case All
for Naught.

Chief Justice McColl's Charge to
the Jury Delivered Yester-
day Morning.

Guests of the Bachelors.—So heartily did the bachelor dancers enjoy themselves at Assembly hall on Wednesday evening that they are now perfecting arrangements for a second ball, at which they will be the hosts, on Monday evening. The decorations will remain in place, and the ladies are requested to keep their fancy costumes in readiness for use again.

Basket Ball.—To-night at the drill hall the teams of No. 3 Company and the Wasps meet in their first league match of the season. Both teams have been practising steadily and are evenly matched, so that a most interesting contest may be looked for. The following are the Wasps' team: Guard, C. Marshall; backs, E. Burns and H. Wilson; forwards, J. White, J. Noot, C. Berkeley and P. Marchant. Mr. W. Wriglesworth has been asked to referee, and the game will start at 8:15 sharp.

"Old Tulip" Blooms Again.—Next Thursday evening will see Professor Robert Foster back once more in the roped arena, the pillows upon his hands and a good antagonist before him in the person of the celebrated Billy Hawkins. The bout will be at Philharmonic hall, and besides the meeting of these veterans in a limited number of rounds, Victoria's two clever acrobats, Messrs. Peden and Erskine, will present their tumbling turn; men from the navy will contribute a series of novel specialties; and the Williams-Shelby orchestra will furnish good music and plenty of it.

The Children's Chance.—Eighty or a hundred little folk as gay as butterflies and happy as the sunshine, revelled in the delights of the fancy dress party last evening, which formed a fitting sequel of the grand ball of the night before. The youthful dancers enjoyed themselves as only children can, missing none of the dances on the card—for which the Williams-Shelby orchestra provided the music—and assuredly not forgetting the supper room. Financially as well as artistically the party was a considerable improvement upon the luncheon which in former years formed the attraction "after the ball."

The Last Performance.—The biggest house that has yet rewarded the worthy efforts of the local company presenting "The Pearl of Pekin," crowded A. O. U. Hall yesterday evening, when everything ran as smoothly as ever, and enthusiastic applause was the order of the occasion. Miss Cooper's national dances and Miss Goodwin's introduced solos were especially popular; while in order that the wedding scene might be as realistic as possible, a case of genuine Mumkin (extra dry) had been thoughtfully provided through the courtesy of Messrs. Pither & Leiser, and went with a relish as Mumkin's product usually does. The orchestra, which has so materially contributed to the success of "The Pearl of Pekin" performances, is composed of the following, under the baton of Mr. J. M. Finn: Leader, Mr. B. Banty; piano, Mr. G. Pauline; 'cello, Mr. E. Roehan; bass, Mr. P. Gallagher; cornet, Mr. W. V. North; clarionet, Mr. E. Rausch; flute, Mr. H. Morse; trombone, Mr. W. Douglas; drums, Mr. H. Wilkerson; and second violin, Mr. T. Banty. The executive staff for the opera is: Manager, Mr. Fred. A. Cooper; business manager, Mr. F. M. Kelley; musical director, Mr. J. M. Finn; stage manager, Miss George Cooper; treasurer, Mr. W. Burnes; master of properties, Mr. G. Ferguson; electrician, Mr. R. Huthie; costumer, Mr. David Spencer; wig-makers, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kosche.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Japanese Catarrh Cure.

Has successfully coped with this most dangerous disease, and cured to stay cured. Miss A. Knott, of Beachville, Ont., writes: "I we had only known of Japanese Catarrh Cure years ago, my father would have been saved from spending hundreds of dollars, and I would have been free from the constant pain and annoyance of this most disgusting disease. I have had catarrh for years. My head was so stupefied up so that I could not breathe through my nostrils. My breathe was very impure. I had a constant pain in my head and over my eyes. Nothing I could get gave me any permanent relief, till using Japanese Catarrh Cure. From the very first it gave me relief, and in a short time had removed the accumulation so that I could breathe freely through the nostrils. The pain left my head and eyes. It's effect upon my breath was truly wonderful, purifying and removing every vestige of the unpleasant odor and during the past year since using this remedy Relwa - Co., Eowleewill, will never let me down again. Sold by all druggists, 50 cents. Six boxes, with cure guaranteed, for \$2.50. A free sample sent to any address. Enclose 5 cent stamp. Address the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church St., Toronto.

Minor Offenders.—In the police court yesterday Henry James, charged with vagrancy, was allowed out on his own recognition until the 16th, in the hope that he will leave the city. A drunk was fined \$2.50.

Charge Dismissed.—The charge of obtaining board and lodging under false pretences laid against William Lee was yesterday dismissed by Magistrate Hall.

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...HENRY YOUNG & CO...

Work of Court and Counsel in
the Nichol Libel Case All
for Naught.

Chief Justice McColl's Charge to
the Jury Delivered Yester-
day Morning.

There was not much surprise expressed yesterday when the jury in the case of Regina vs. Nichol, in answer to a question from Chief Justice McColl, answered that they had been unable to arrive at a verdict. They had then been out four hours and a half, and the foreman stating that there were no prospects of an early agreement, the Chief Justice discharged them. The foreman was about to state how they stood, but was stopped by His Lordship. Later it was learned that they stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. For long time they were evenly divided, but as the time continued to lengthen, three changed their positions.

There was quite a large attendance in the court when the case was called, the chief interest centering in the Chief Justice's charge to the jury. He said the accused, Walter C. Nichol, was charged with publishing a defamatory libel and concerning Mr. J. H. Turner and Mr. C. E. Pooley. The law had been fairly stated by the counsel on both sides, but it was necessary for the jury to have it fresh in their minds. Libel was defined in section 285 of the criminal code as follows: "A defamatory libel is matter published, without legal justification or excuse, likely to injure the reputation of any person by exposing him to hatred, contempt or ridicule, or designed to insult the person to whom it is published." Section 292 also referred to it as follows: "No one commits an offence by publishing any defamatory matter which he on reasonable grounds believes to be true, and which is relevant to any subject of public interest, the public discussion of which is for the public benefit." That section, however, said the Chief Justice, had not much to do with the present case, as under a plea of justification the question of reasonable belief was not evidence, although at the same time the jury should not altogether lose sight of it. Then there was section 293, the first part of which follows: "No one commits an offence by publishing fair comment upon the public conduct of a person who takes part in public affairs." As Mr. Wilson had said, there was no law defining what fair comment really was, because it was obvious that it must depend entirely upon the circumstances. Judges had, however, expressed opinions as to the extent to which a writer could go, as for instance Lord Esher in Merivale vs. Carson, who said: "But when you look at the summing up as a whole, I think it comes in substance to the final question which was put by the judge and jury: 'If it is no more than fair, honest, independent, bold, even exaggerated criticism, then your verdict will be for the defendant.' He gives very wide limit, and I think rightly."

The Chief Justice said he had only stated the law to refresh the memories of the jury, and he would now pass to the facts. The accused was editor of the Province, at the time weekly paper published in Victoria. The prosecutors occupied the high offices of premier and president of the executive council. Certain companies had been formed in England, and as most mining companies were necessarily of a speculative character. The names of the prosecutors appeared prominently on the prospectuses of the companies, and the fact that they occupied prominent positions was published after their names. It was natural that the promoters of the companies should direct attention to the positions held by the directors to induce investment in the companies. It would appeal to the classes who were in the habit of investing in such companies. He did not say there was anything wrong in this. The prosecutors had the right to the opinion that it was right, and anybody else had the right to the opinion that it was not. The jury were not to say whether or not it was right, but whether the comments made by the accused came within the law, and whether the accused held the views that he claims he did. The only other evidence there was was that the prosecutors had accepted fees for acting as directors of the companies. There was nothing to show that the fees were excessive or larger than were paid to the other directors. He took it that they did not pay for their shares, but the jury had the evidence before them, and they could decide whether that was the right inference. Mr. Davis had referred to the failure of the prosecutors to take the stand and explain their connection with the companies and the present condition of the companies. There was no settled rule as to that. Some judges held that they should take the stand at the opening of the case, and others that they should wait until evidence was given in on the plea of justification, and then, if there were any explanations to make, take the stand and make them. Counsel for the prosecution had decided not to take either course, and had explained their reasons. The jury were to draw their own inference from the course pursued. The result of it was that the court was left without evidence except that put in by the accused. It was very important to bear in mind what the issues were, and not be led away by any general views or impulses caused by the appeals made by counsel.

Reading the indictment, and clauses from the plea of justification, the Chief Justice said the former showed the meaning put on the article by the prosecutors, and the plea the meaning put upon it by the accused. It was for the jury to consider the views of the prosecutors and the accused, and having carefully read the article, to decide between them. If they took the view of the accused and found that in the plea of justification there was nothing that had not been proved, they should acquit him; if otherwise, find him guilty. Should it be found that the meaning placed on the article by the accused was the correct one, there was nothing against the prosecutors. In concluding, His Lordship said that the jury, in having regard for the honor of other men, must consider their own honor, regardless of consequences.

The jury retired at 11:40, and the court was adjourned until 1.

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Victoria, B. C.

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents

MONEY TO LOAN

On Productive Properties at Very Low Rates.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.
Encouraging Report on Their Operations
in Ontario Last Year.

The Ontario government has never issued a more instructive and useful document than the Report of the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for the year 1897-98 just received. It is a book of about 500 pages, containing numerous illustrations and embracing the latest and most detailed information upon every subject connected with the pursuit of farming. The Farmers' Institutes are in a flourishing condition, their total membership having increased from 15,707 in December, 1897, to 16,351 on July 31, 1898. During the year 658 institute meetings were held, attended by an aggregate of 126,093 persons, and 3,270 addresses delivered. Some 30,000 excursionists also visited the Ontario Institutes. Under the auspices of the Farmers' Institutes, a Women's Institute has been organized in Saltfleet township, Wentworth County, with 86 members, which it is hoped may be the pioneer of a movement for organizing women in the country districts of Ontario. The Ontario Farmers' Institutes also organized a large class of domestic, social and economical problems in which farmers' wives are interested.

The report selected papers and addresses delivered before the Institutes, of practical value in their bearing upon agriculture. The Institutes have secured the services of a large number of experts and leading men throughout the country, who have freely placed their special knowledge at the disposal of the members. The topics treated of cover an exceedingly wide range, including every phase of farming industry, and many scientific and economic topics, all of which are of important bearing upon the condition of the farmer. A very few of the papers which might be mentioned are: "Cross Breeding and Hybridizing of Plants," by W. T. Macoun; "Making Plant Food Available," by G. E. Day; "Utensils for Practical Use in a Dairy Farm," T. C. Rogers; "Women's Institutes," Miss Laura Rose; "Women's Economics," Mrs. L. Smith; "Swine Breeding and Feeding," John C. Nichol; and "Tuberculosis," D. McCrae, paper by Charles W. Nash, on the birds of Ontario in their relation to agriculture, is a special feature of much interest, as it comprises 32 fine illustrations of Canadair birds, which show the useful part they play in connection with farm economy.

In another appendix to the volume, the results of recent scientific experiments in Europe and the United States in leading branches of agriculture are given with much fulness of detail. This will be found particularly useful and instructive to the practical farmer who desires to keep in touch with the latest developments, and to himself of the results of the researches of experts in a practical way by adopting new economic processes and inventions. Such investigations have in the past done much to improve the condition of the farmer. By bringing the knowledge thus acquired before the farmers of Ontario, the Farmers' Institutes are doing a useful and much-needed work and fully justifying the encouragement judiciously afforded them by the Ontario administration. The report is an extremely creditable addition to the literature of agriculture in Ontario.

Yesterday Magistrate Hall committed George Rossen for trial on the charge of breaking and entering the residence of Irving Kirkpatrick, dismissing the charge against William and Stuart Robertson, who proved an alibi.

On the conclusion of that case, Rossen and the Robertsons were arraigned on the charge of having in their possession and retaining the following articles stolen from Mr. C. Pichon's store on the night of November 11: One double barrelled shot gun, one Colt's revolver, two razors, one shaving brush, a can of powder, cartridges, one Iver-Johnson revolver, one sheath knife, a clasp knife and a small knife, all of the value of \$50. These articles were found in the cabin occupied by Rossen and William Robertson, and Mr. Pichon identified them as his property. Besides the goods produced by the farmers of Ontario, the Farmers' Institutes are doing a useful and much-needed work and fully justifying the encouragement judiciously afforded them by the Ontario administration. The report is an extremely creditable addition to the literature of agriculture in Ontario.

Tommy—Papa, what is it time to do when the clock strikes 12?

Tommy—Father—Time to

THE SAMOAN RUMPS

Details of Recent Fighting Show That German Officials Led the Natives.

Berlin Treaty Specifically Barred Mataafa—Plucky Acts of British Sailors.

San Francisco, Feb. 8.—The Associated Press correspondent at Apia, Samoa, has forwarded the decision of Chief Justice Chambers, awarding the kingship of the Samoa Islands to Mallette Tamauai, which decision caused the outbreak between the natives. The decision rehearses the history of the appointment of Mallette Laupepa, the late king of Samoa, who died in 1868, and quotes that section of the Berlin treaty which stated that his successor shall be duly elected according to the laws and customs of Samoa.

Justice Chambers' decision that Mataafa is ineligible for the kingship was evidently due to the introduction of a copy of the Berlin treaty, together with the protocols of the nine sessions of the Berlin conference, as in his decision he says: "Reference was specially directed to the counsel for the contestants, Mallette and Tamauai, to page 6 of the documents before referred to, which section found the instructions of the Marquis of Salisbury to the British plenipotentiary regarding the restrictions upon the liberty of choice of kings; to page 42, upon which is found the report of the committee on form of government in which reference is made to the plenipotentiary's suggestion to page 47, in the ninth session of the conference, when the subject of the election was under discussion. Count Bismarck consented to the principle of the election of a king, but did not upon the condition that one exception should be made in the case of Mataafa on account of the outrages committed by his people and under his authority on dead and wounded German sailors lying on the field of action. In this connection Sir E. Malet, senior plenipotentiary, on behalf of Great Britain, voiced the sentiments of all the other plenipotentiaries that the election made by Count Bismarck was fair and reasonable, saying that his government would have probably entertained a similar objection had the like outrages been committed on British sailors.

"We have but to refer to the protocols to ascertain the undoubted and unequivocal intention of the framers of the treaty. Not only the election without doubt and unequivocal, but it is so plain as to be manifest upon the interpreter. As the judicial officer nominated by the three signatory powers, agreed and commanded by the government of Samoa, that the designation by them of this election was decided upon by the contestants I can take them off the obligation to obey the plain and emphatic declaration of the framers of the treaty when they declare that one exception must be made in favor of the people of Samoa from liability to the kingship. It is plain stated by one of the powers represented in the conference as a condition precedent to its consent to the principle of election of a king that there must be one exception. That exception is mentioned in the person of Mataafa. Reasons were given for making an exception which not only applied themselves to the other plenipotentiaries and commanded the same, but appealed to the highest instincts of universal humanity.

"As long as this condition remains in the protocol and until it is stricken out or altered by the same powers that framed it, there, a judicial officer has the right to excuse the people of Samoa from liability to the kingship. It is plain stated by one of the powers represented in the conference as a condition precedent to its consent to the principle of election of a king that there must be one exception. That exception is mentioned in the person of Mataafa. Reasons were given for making an exception which not only applied themselves to the other plenipotentiaries and commanded the same, but appealed to the highest instincts of universal humanity.

SIR WILFRID'S MASTER.

The white men's houses were invaded and searched for Samoan property. Trees were cut down, crops were spoiled, dogs were taken away and boats either stolen or destroyed.

In this extremity the consul and the president and the leading Mataafa chiefs came to an agreement to preserve life and property and to keep order. A provisional arrangement with the rebels, in which the executive head was approved by all consuls, regarding the settlement of the whole question by their respective governments. The British and American consuls agreed to this provisional arrangement, with the understanding that the British would affect the Berlin treaty, or any official or naval powers, any officer under it. And that the Mataafa people, who had been taken on board the Porpoise, should be allowed to go to their homes, their arms being retained on the Porpoise.

TO DEPOSE CHAMBERS.

The first act of the provisional government, however, was to fix a date for the assembly of the German officials to assemble in Samoa after the publication of the notice of the provisional government abolished the Supreme court, and then decided that the president was the acting chief justice and that Chief Justice Chambers no longer held office. They seized the Supreme court and placed it under lock on the doors. Chief Justice Chambers and the British and American consuls issued a proclamation that the court would be opened by him as usual in the morning. Capt. Sturdee of the Porpoise, gave notice that if any vessel, except the Porpoise, should enter the port of Apia, he would open fire on the town. Capt. Sturdee also appealed to the German captain for assistance, without avail.

Mataafa, upon receiving Sturdee's ultimatum, withdrew his armed guard from the court house and on the day of the assembly, with a guard of twenty-five men, referred to, and the rebels found the instructions of the Marquis of Salisbury to the British plenipotentiary regarding the restrictions upon the liberty of choice of kings; to page 42, upon which is found the report of the committee on form of government in which reference is made to the plenipotentiary's suggestion to page 47, in the ninth session of the conference, when the subject of the election was under discussion. Count Bismarck consented to the principle of the election of a king, but did not upon the condition that one exception should be made in the case of Mataafa on account of the outrages committed by his people and under his authority on dead and wounded German sailors lying on the field of action. In this connection Sir E. Malet, senior plenipotentiary, on behalf of Great Britain, voiced the sentiments of all the other plenipotentiaries that the election made by Count Bismarck was fair and reasonable, saying that his government would have probably entertained a similar objection had the like outrages been committed on British sailors.

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SIR WILFRID'S MASTER.

Leader of the Opposition Gives Attention to the Promiser of Public Works.

Referring to Mr. Tarte's ascendancy in the Liberal party, Sir Charles Tupper has had this to say in a recent interview to a Montreal correspondent: "Mr. Tarte is the master of the administration. His conception of statesmanship is to go from province to province, promising the most lavish expenditures in order to bribe the constituents. This is his idea. This is the height of statesmanship to which he has risen. This is his conception of the duties of a great statesman. We see him going up and down the country, promising in this and that district the expenditure of millions, the party lost thirty thousand and fourteen wounded, and the king's party lost four thousand and eight wounded.

R. G. SIDLEY, J. P., of Anarchist mountain, was in the city on Monday. During his visit here, negotiations for the bonding of the well-known Anarchist group of claims at Camp McKinney were successfully closed. The bond was given by W. B. Paton & Co., of Greenwood, and 10 per cent. of the price mentioned was paid in cash. The group consists of the Anarchist, Dynamite and Success. They have been held by Mr. Sidley for several years, and he has done considerable work for the Anarchist group. The bond was given by W. B. Paton & Co., of Greenwood, and 10 per cent. of the price mentioned was paid in cash. The group consists of the Anarchist, Dynamite and Success. They have been held by Mr. Sidley for several years, and he has done considerable work for the Anarchist group. The bond was given by W. B. Paton & Co., of Greenwood, and 10 per cent. of the price mentioned was paid in cash. The group consists of the Anarchist, Dynamite and Success. 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There is more solid comfort in a cup of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea, than in a gallon of most other beverages. Try it.

MORE BOOTY FOUND.

City Detectives Find the Pichon Rifles Stowed Away in North Road Cabin.

A Long Day's Search Through City and District Crown'd With Success.

City Detectives Perdue and Palmer and Acting Detective R. H. Walker did a good day's work yesterday. They found the balance of the goods, with the exception of one shot gun which were stolen from C. H. Pichon's gun store on Johnson street on the night of November 11. The find included three new rifles valued at \$100 and a lot of cartridges and cutlery. The goods were stowed away in the cabin on North road in which George Rossen and William Robertson lived previous to their arrest with Stuart Robertson and W. C. Snider on a number of charges. They were stowed away between the inner and outer walls of the cabin near the ceiling. On their previous visits to the cabin the officers found a lot of the stolen goods, but none of the articles were so well hidden as were those which were found yesterday. The three officers started out after the adjournment of the trial yesterday determined to find more of the stolen goods. They scoured the country around Mt. Tolmie and Cedar Hill, where the young men now under arrest spent much of their time. Failing to find anything there they returned to the cabin having decided if necessary to pull it down. The lining near the floor had already been torn off, so on this occasion they started near the ceiling. They found that there was considerable room between the inner and outer walls and pursuing their examination found the goods mentioned above. With this they concluded a long day's work.

But they have not yet finished and are in hopes of recovering all the property stolen within the last few months, with the exception of course of the perishable articles. At the same time they are gathering more evidence connecting the four young men now under arrest with the robbers. Already Rossen has been committed for trial on two charges, and William Robertson and W. C. Snider on one charge each and the hearing of another charge against Rossen and William and Stuart Robertson will be concluded this morning.

The work done by the police on the case deserves the highest commendation, the men detailed having worked ceaselessly to discover the guilty parties and recover the goods.

ILLIBERAL LEGISLATION.

Leading Liberal Organ So Describes Mr. Martin's Masterpiece.

From the Montreal Herald.

The despatches from British Columbia indicate that Mr. Joseph Martin has once more donned his fighting armor. He has come out strongly in favor of excluding all "aliens" from British Columbia placer mines, and unless the reports of the applause that greeted his declarations are, like the reports of Mark Twain's death, "greatly exaggerated," it is plain that there is a considerable sentiment in the Province in favor of the step proposed.

The term "alien" used in this connection is of more or less limited application, as appears from the following comment by the New York Engineering and Mining Journal:

"The immediate motive of the new law, it is understood, is the rush of prospectors to the new Atlin Lake District, and the desire to reserve the promising placers there for British Columbia miners. A number of men from Oregon and Washington were arranging to start for the new district, who will now be shut out."

The Journal continues: "This looks very much like illiberal legislation, especially in view of the fact that British Columbia mines have been so far developed chiefly by capital and men from the United States. At the same time we are hardly in a position to protest against such action by Canada, while our own mining laws limit the creation of claims to citizens of the United States."

The fact that the American legislation is illiberal does not make that proposed in British Columbia any the less illiberal or unwise, and we may venture the hope that the Province will not allow itself to make any such mistake. American miners, by exploring the Kootenay country and working the Rossland mines, gave British Columbia the first start on the boom it is now enjoying. American prospectors found out the truth about the Klondikes and their discovery has been of no small benefit to British Columbia cities. We shall be surprised if it was not some adventurous American who first discovered the wealth of the Atlin Lake District, which Mr. Martin now wants to save for the citizens of British Columbia. It is an exceedingly short-sighted policy that would seek to shut these men out, for surely the resident of British Columbia wants more than anything else to see the vast resources of his Province developed, and surely, too, he is not afraid to take his chance against all comers in acquiring desirable locations. If he is, the rest of the world will be inclined to think he is too slow for the race."

No doubt there will be much support for the proposed measure. There always is plenty of support for legislation of a retrogressive character. It is disappointing, however, to see such a measure emanating from and supported by one who has borne the reputation of being a foremost champion of Liberal principles. Liberalism has in all ages stood for the freest competition, and has advocated the greatest possible liberty of action as making for the advancement of civilization. The obstacles to the way have at no time been few or inconsiderable, and not the least has been the natural disposition of men to check such movements, as though they might be for the general advantage, would interfere with their personal interests. This disposition has been the fruitful cause of war. Nowadays it is the equally fruitful cause of tariff wars and of legislation restricting the movement of population and capital. It is always easier for legislative bodies to enter on such courses than to break away from them, just as it is easier to make tariff than to get rid of them, and easier

to make wars than to end them. But the part of the statesman, and especially the statesman who is guided by the principles which many centuries of Liberalism have developed, should be tolerably clear.

THE ART OF LIVING LONG.

Life as a rule prefer to live well rather than long. Hence the well-known phrase, "short and sweet." Nevertheless, many persons would prefer "long and sweet." If one may judge by the zeal with which the newspapers give accounts of the few contemporaries who here and there drag out a precarious existence, it would seem as if the doctor who could permit us to reach such an advanced age would deserve the benediction of his contemporaries.

Sir James Sawyer, in a recent lecture at Birmingham, has tried to satisfy this desire. The following is, according to him, what one must do to live a hundred years:

1. Sleep eight hours a day.

2. Sleep on the right side.

3. Open the windows of one's bedroom at night.

4. Put a screen in front of the door.

5. Place one's bed away from the wall.

6. Take a bath the temperature of the body every morning, and not a cold douche.

7. Take exercise before breakfast.

8. Eat little meat, and make sure it is thoroughly cooked.

9. (For adults). Do not drink milk.

10. Eat much grain in order to nourish the cells which destroy the germs of disease.

11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy these cells.

12. Take daily exercise in the open air.

13. Keep no animals in living rooms. They may have the germs of disease.

14. Live as much as possible in the country.

15. Drink water, avoid humidity and the neighborhood of sewage pipes.

16. Very one's occupations.

17. Take from time to time a short holiday.

18. Limit one's ambitions.

19. Restrict one's natural character.

These precautions are easy to follow. Their absolute efficiency is not guaranteed, but there is no danger in trying them. And then who knows?

QUEER FOODS.

The human race has at times devoured remarkable things. The Tartars, it is said, ate horses, camels and dogs. In China, birds' nests, rats and snails are considered good food.

Some of the old Egyptians were fond of crocodile steak. They thought wheat and barley poor stuff. The Egyptians, moreover, never ate beans or the head of any animal. Honey and raisins they loved, and also liked fish, quail and duck.

To the Jews we are indebted for our delicious salad dressing of oil, vinegar, salt, pepper and mustard. At the passover we eat bitter herbs, such as wild lettuce, tansy, camomile and dandelion, and invented the dressing to make the dish palatable.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

The covetous man sows his own thistles. Envy drops poison into all our pleasures. Strength is exhibited in the steady pull more than in the jerk.

An interrogation point makes a poor pillow for a troubled heart.

The worldly church administers a killing remedy to the dying world.

Some public prayers are constrained because private prayer is restrained.

The devil has to pry the business man's door open, but that of the idler is a standing invitation to him.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to construct, equip, maintain and operate a narrow gauge railway from the City of Davson, in the Northwest Territories of Canada, to the Forks of Eldorado and Bunaqua creeks. Also to construct, equip, maintain and operate a narrow gauge railway from the said city of Davson to the divide of the head of Bunaqua and Sulphur creeks, all in the Klondike mining region, in the said Northwest Territories, with power to construct branch lines from any point on the main line of the said railway or any of their branches, with power to build, own, equip, and operate such necessary engines, ways, ferries, wharves, docks and buildings, and with power to build, own, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches, and to carry on a general express business; and with power to appropriate lands for the purposes of the company, and to build, own, possess, privilege or other aids from any government, municipality or other persons or bodies corporate; and with power to build wagon roads to be used in the construction of such railway, and in advance of the same, to levy and collect tolls from all parties using the same, freight passing over any of such roads built before or after the completion of the railway, and with all other usual powers necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

Dated at the City of Victoria, B.C., the 30th day of January, 1899.

(b) Constructing, equipping, operating and maintaining electric cables or other conveyances or street railways for the convenience of passengers and freight; constructing, equipping, operating and maintaining telegraph and telephone systems and lines.

(c) The supplying of compressed air, electric, steam power or any other form of compressed power to customers; for any purpose for which compressed air, electric power or any other form of developed power may be applied or required.

(d) The supplying of compressed air, electric, steam power or any other form of compressed power to customers; for any purpose for which compressed air, electric power or any other form of developed power may be applied or required.

(e) Constructing, equipping, operating and maintaining refrigerators, cold storage, ventilation, cooling and similar apparatus to utilize air in the manufacture of ice, and in and about all other purposes for which air, hot or cold, is or may be applied.

(f) To supply air for or in connection with refrigerators, cold storage, ventilation, cooling and similar apparatus to utilize air in the manufacture of ice, and in and about all other purposes for which air, hot or cold, is or may be applied.

(g) To develop water power; to convert water power into compressed air; to convert water power into compressed air, through pipes, lines, tels, rails, and conductors; and to apply such compressed air to the driving of certain drills, hoists, engines and all kinds of machinery.

(h) To avail itself of, and to have, hold, exercise and enjoy all the rights, powers, privileges, franchises, priorities and immunities in and by Parts IV. and VI. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act 1897," created, provided and conferred, or which hereafter may by any amendment thereto, be created, provided and conferred.

(i) To avail itself of, and to have, hold, exercise and enjoy all the rights, powers, privileges, advantages, priorities and immunities created, provided and conferred in and by the "Companies Clauses Act, 1897," or any section or sections thereof, or which may hereafter, by any amendment thereto, be created, provided and conferred.

(j) To avail itself of, and to have, hold, exercise and enjoy all the rights, powers, privileges, advantages, priorities and immunities created, provided and conferred in and by the "Companies Clauses Act, 1897," or any section or sections thereof, or which may hereafter, by any amendment thereto, be created, provided and conferred.

(k) To avail itself of, and to have, hold, exercise and enjoy all the rights, powers, privileges, advantages, priorities and immunities created, provided and conferred in and by the "Companies Clauses Act, 1897," or any section or sections thereof, or which may hereafter, by any amendment thereto, be created, provided and conferred.

(l) To construct, maintain and operate tramways, street railways and telephone systems within the Province of British Columbia.

(m) To purchase, lease or exchange, hire or otherwise acquire land, property, rights or interests in lands, or other like privileges which may belong to the company conducive to its objects, directly or indirectly, or capable of becoming dealt with in connection with the company's objects, property or rights, including the rights and franchises of other companies with powers of amalgamation,

(n) And for any or all of the purposes aforesaid the company to enter upon and appropriate lands for sites, power houses, dams, raceways, flumes, pipe lines, electric or telephone poles, lines, tels, rails, and such other works as may be necessary; to construct and maintain on all lands so appropriated such works required by the company, all works, buildings, erection, conveniences necessary or proper, or which may from time to time be required by the company.

(o) To open and break up the soil and pavements of roads, streets, highways and bridges for the purposes aforesaid.

(p) And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and for all such powers as may be necessary in the premises.

Dated at the City of Rossland this 12th day of December, 1898.

DALEY & HAMILTON, Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to construct, equip, maintain and operate a narrow gauge railway from the City of Davson, in the Northwest Territories of Canada, to the Forks of Eldorado and Bunaqua creeks. Also to construct, equip, maintain and operate a narrow gauge railway from the said city of Davson to the divide of the head of Bunaqua and Sulphur creeks, all in the Klondike mining region, in the said Northwest Territories, with power to construct branch lines from any point on the main line of the said railway or any of their branches, with power to build, own, equip, and operate such necessary engines, ways, ferries, wharves, docks and buildings, and with power to build, own, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches, and to carry on a general express business; and with power to appropriate lands for the purposes of the company, and to build, own, possess, privilege or other aids from any government, municipality or other persons or bodies corporate; and with power to build wagon roads to be used in the construction of such railway, and in advance of the same, to levy and collect tolls from all parties using the same, freight passing over any of such roads built before or after the completion of the railway, and with all other usual powers necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

Dated at the City of Victoria, B.C., the 30th day of January, 1899.

EBERTS & TAYLOR, Solicitors for the Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply for a special licence to cut timber on the following described lands viz.: Beginning at a stake on the east bank of the Linder river, about three miles from the lower end of the lake, thence following said east bank in a southerly direction one mile; thence east one and a half miles; thence north one mile; thence west to initial point; containing 900 acres, more or less.

F. P. ARMSTRONG, Lake Bennett, B.C., 16th January, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company, with all necessary and usual powers, for the purpose of constructing a railway from the point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia, thence in a northerly direction to Quesnel Forks or the junction of the Cariboo, thence in a northwesterly direction along or following the general route of the said railway to a point on or near Hazelton; or, alternatively, a line of railway from said point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the Canadian Pacific railway, thence running in a northerly direction to a point on or near Hazelton; or, alternatively, a line of railway in the District of Cariboo, thence northwesterly by way of Willow River and Bear river, crossing the Fraser river, and thence along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail, or thence following the same to Hazelton aforesaid; or, alternatively, a line of railway from said point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the Canadian Pacific railway, thence running in a northerly direction to a point on or near Hazelton; or, alternatively, a line of railway in the District of Cariboo, thence northwesterly by way of Willow River and Bear river, crossing the Fraser river, and thence along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail, or thence following the same to Hazelton aforesaid; or, alternatively, a line of railway from said point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the Canadian Pacific railway, thence running in a northerly direction to a point on or near Hazelton; or, alternatively, a line of railway in the District of Cariboo, thence northwesterly by way of Willow River and Bear river, crossing the Fraser river, and thence along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail, or thence following the same to Hazelton aforesaid; or, alternatively, a line of railway from said point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the Canadian Pacific railway, thence running in a northerly direction to a point on or near Hazelton; 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